

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1897.
CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.
THE EVENING STAR has a regular and prominent place in the circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

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Progressive Prosperity.
A reading of The Star's weekly review of the real estate situation, printed today, indicates how steadily progressive is the return of prosperity to this city. There has been no sudden and unstable "boom" in values or in building operations and hence what has been accomplished has been with a greater guarantee of permanence. The shifting of capital have all been inspired, it would seem, by a feeling of faith in the ultimate recovery of not only the city but the entire country from the depression that has been so marked for nearly four years. In confirmation of this view of the general situation it is to be noted that the commercial agencies are this week reporting business to be improving all over the country. It is announced that the actual sales in April by leading houses in all lines of business in the principal cities east of the Rocky mountains averaged only ten per cent less than in April, 1892, the year of the largest business hitherto, and 61 per cent more than in April of last year. This, it is to be remembered, has been accompanied by several unusual and retarding influences, notably the great Mississippi floods, and in some sections the irregularity of the season. Nor is this all. The returns of failures for the month show a decrease in the number, amount and average of liabilities in almost every branch of trade and in nearly every line of manufacture except cotton. Thus it is to be seen that Washington is today feeling the influence of returning confidence and prosperity. Her real estate is to be taken as a business thermometer, and the activity of the market, the employment of labor and the purchases of materials are all such as to command the belief that the coming summer will witness a most satisfactory revival and re-establishment of values.

Open Cars.
A correspondent whose letter was printed in last evening's Star calls attention forcibly to the need of greater discretion on the part of the street railway managers of the city in the matter of running open cars at this time of year. Her complaint seems to be well founded and will doubtless awaken a sympathetic response from many others who have been chilled by the sharp blasts of spring whistling through the skeleton frames of these vehicles. The open car is one of the delights of life in midsummer when the temperatures crowd the hundred mark and every shadow is precious. But in the spring and the autumn, when the thermometer is fickle and the changes between dawn and night are apt to be sharp and sudden, it is very questionable whether these cars should be used at all, save perhaps in the middle of the day. There appears to be an indisposition on the part of the managers of the roads to take the open cars out of service when once they have been put on the tracks in the morning, even though there may have been a fall of ten or twenty degrees in temperature later in the day. They are often run until the last trips at night, with their occupants huddled close with upturned collars, vainly seeking the comfort that can not be secured until the car is abandoned. The matter is not beyond regulation. Even the city of Brooklyn, where human life is not valued exceptionally high when street cars are concerned, has prohibited the use of open cars under conditions that render them a menace to health. There is now in force there a regulation providing that "no street railway operating on the streets of the city of Brooklyn shall run open cars at any time when the temperature shall be lower than sixty degrees Fahrenheit." The municipalities are enabled by the law providing for the drafting of regulations for the protection of health and comfort to imitate this good example, and probably their promulgation of a similar rule would be applauded by the railway companies, which are today between two fires, the desire of some patrons to have the open cars and the fear of others that the temperature in such cars will imperil their health. Once it has been made a matter of regulation there can be no difficulty about meeting the average citizen's judgment.

New York is nothing if not thrifty. She finds money to buy bronze ornaments for the Grant mausoleum and she proposes to sell to crick hunters at a dollar apiece the 10,000 bricks that compose the old tomb.

The manner in which the impetuosity of the Greeks culminated may have some influence in helping the Cubans to disregard the challenges of the Spaniards to come out in the open and fight.

It may be assumed that Mr. Algeed looks with great disapproval on the President's reluctance in using his pardoning power.

The Day in Greece.
The Greek people are on trial now more with regard to their treatment of King George than with regard to their stand in the field against Turkey.

The success of the Turk so far has not been surprising. He greatly outnumbered his enemy. His generals have seen far more active service, and one of them—the great Osman—is a soldier of world-wide reputation. His equipment for war in every way is far superior to that of Greece. He has, besides, the sympathy of the first Powers of Europe. With all of this to stiffen his back and strengthen his arm, it would be extraordinary, indeed, if he did not carry the day in battle. Greece is not humiliated by her hard fortune. Her cause is just, and her championship of it one of the best exhibitions of manly and character modern times have seen.

But the test of a people, as of an individual, is in the capacity to bear misfortune. The Greeks are reported to be angry with King George, and disposed to hold him responsible for the plight they now are in. The crowd in Athens shake their fists at the palace, and members of the royal family are said to be unbecomingly treated. If this argues the general temper of the people, it is a far more unfortunate reflection on the Greeks than any reverses they have met with in their warfare.

In making his stand for civilization and justice in Crete King George obeyed not only his own heart but the heart of his people. The superiority of Turkey as a war power was no secret anywhere. King George had no monopoly of that information. His people knew the condition of things almost as well as he himself knew them. He did not plunge an unsuspecting population into war against a powerful enemy. That population went to war with its eyes wide open, and anxious to fight the powerful Turk for what it considered was right and almost holy. So that if it shall turn now and render the king in the hour of gloom, it will forfeit a great share of the admiration its first step has excited.

Besides, nothing would so completely triumph of the Turk as the fall of King George. He alone has had the temerity to challenge the hideous arrangement by which the Turk is the cruel master of hundreds of thousands of Christian people. If he goes down, therefore, as the result of his challenge, the Turk necessarily will benefit. The Moslem power will become stronger than ever, and then the Greek people, with some feeble successor to King George on their throne, will be, in a certain painful sense, subjects themselves of the Sultan.

Mississippi River Improvements.
The Senate has directed the commerce committee of that body to investigate the work that has been done with government aid for the improvement of the Mississippi river. The investigation will probably be made at the convenience of the committee during the congressional recess, so that a report can follow in the regular session next winter. The subject is of much more than local importance, and everything of interest bearing upon it should be thoroughly and carefully examined.

The unprecedented flood of this year, just now subsiding, has caused such destruction and uneasiness in the Mississippi valley that all of the old contentions about plans for controlling and improving the river are with more or less vigor revived. The levee plan has received the official sanction, and a great deal of money has been spent in its execution up to date. Its friends insist, too, that, upon the whole, it has fully justified itself, and they are preparing to champion it next winter by further increased appropriations for its further and more ambitious development. But what is called the outlet plan, which was rejected when the levee plan was adopted, still has friends, and they are organizing to renew the fight in its behalf. Their contention, of course, is that the levee plan is a failure, and that the government should not spend any more money in that direction.

These questions of detail necessarily produce divisions of opinion, but the proposition of protecting the people living in the fertile valley of that grand river from the disasters of overflows seems to meet with very general approval. A large area is exposed. It is full of homes, and when the seasons are propitious the land yields abundantly. The job of keeping out the river is far too big for the inhabitants of the valley themselves to accomplish. They are willing to assist, and have assisted, to the full extent of their ability, but the work in large measure devolves upon the general government, and for this reason the investigation ordered should bear good fruit.

The Senate commerce committee is well prepared to make the investigation. Its members have had large knowledge of the subject through handling the river and harbor bills, and some of them in years past have visited the scenes of the work now in progress. Much will depend upon their report, and on what the House may do on the same subject.

It is undoubtedly a little difficult on occasions for the representative head of a foreign government to feel that he is commanding the respect which his countrymen would deem essential to the dignity of his position and at the same time that he is making due allowance for the democratic ideas which prevail in this nation.

It would be a brilliant and probably satisfactory arrangement if this administration could make the revival of business so complete as to cause numerous trusts to spring up for purposes of mutual annihilation.

There is a disposition to keep Mr. Platt so busy with local affairs in New York that he may not have time to assume the commanding prominence in national affairs which was prophesied.

Mr. Bayard departs with every assurance that could possibly be implied that Great Britain will not hold him personally responsible for the failure to establish an arbitration treaty.

There will necessarily be some uneasiness among a few naval employees, owing to Mr. Roosevelt's habit of becoming familiar with the details of any work which he undertakes.

Japan ought to proceed with quiet thrift to husband the taels paid by China instead of inviting complications likely to result in their being squandered.

Greece is now wrestling with some anxiety to see whether the danger for war is as vociferous in Constantinople as it was in Athens a short time ago.

As usual there is every reason to expect that the sugar trust will not act quietly and be imposed upon by the United States Senate.

Are We to Have Another Sugar Trust Scandal in the Senate?
From the New York Herald.

Of the many indignities brought against the trusts the strongest is that of poisoning the fountains of justice by exerting undue influence with the state legislatures and in the national Congress.

The country is still ringing with the scandal created by the Senate's partiality to the sugar trust when the Wilson tariff was under consideration. The significance of the refusal of witnesses to answer questions touching the relation of "Senators from Havemeyer" with concurrent Wall street speculation in the shares of the trust.

"That the Senate committee should at such a time as this deliberately double the amount of 'protection' given to sugar trust in the Dingley bill as sent from the House is an exhibition of courage (?) on the part of Mr. Jones of Nevada, and his associates that quite overshadows even their imposition of a heavy duty on hides in the interest of the cattle trust."

The spectacle of a trust thus dominating the Congress of the United States must exert a tremendous reaction upon the masses and in a single month must do more to foster the socialist spirit than all the platform propagandists and fashionable preachers could effect in a century. As everybody remembers, the Senators from Havemeyer held up the whole country in 1894 until they got what they wanted, and to break the deadlock and relieve the country the House was compelled to accept the bill as it passed the Senate without the change of a single comma. Was that "policy" of perfidy and dishonesty forgotten? Did it not swell the ranks of misguided voters who marched under the banner of populism last autumn?

And now it is intimated that these high handed and revolutionary tactics are to be repeated, and that the managers of the present bill in the Senate will if possible appoint a committee to hold a conference committee and force the House to accept the measure as it passes the Senate or have it fall altogether.

Accommodated.
From the Chicago Tribune.

Well, the Greeks asked for war, and there is not a shadow of doubt that they got it.

An Underhanded Blow.
From the Philadelphia Press.

One of the obnoxious features of the Senate tariff bill is its underhanded blow at reciprocity with Hawaii.

THE WEEK.
The tariff bill was reported to the Senate from the committee on finance with many amendments; the sugar rates were greatly increased, the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty was abrogated and higher taxes were imposed on beer and other articles of internal revenue. The Senate refused by a vote of 41 to 26 to ratify the arbitration treaty, the requisite two-thirds vote being lacking. The House by a decisive vote refused to direct the Speaker to appoint the committees, and agreed for the rest of the session to hold bi-weekly sessions. Senator Deboe, newly elected from Kentucky, took his seat. A resolution was introduced by Representative Payne of Utah providing for the annexation of Hawaii. The President nominated Stanford Newsom to be minister to the Netherlands and Robert F. Patterson of Tennessee to be consul general at Calcutta. Fire at Pittsburgh destroyed \$100,000 worth of property. Secretary Gage requested and received the resignation of the supervising architect of the treasury and took steps to fill the position by competitive examination. The Tennessee centennial exposition was opened at Nashville, President McKinley starting the machinery from the White House. The Graceland war, under orders from the War Department, on the same steamer were Ambassador Porter and Consul General Cowley on their way to Paris, and Consul General Osborne en route for London. The congregation of Trinity P. E. Church, New York, celebrated the 200th anniversary of the church. The southern Baptists convention was opened at Wilmington, N. C. The International Union of Cleveland, Ohio, voted for an eight-hour day, and to censure the American Federation of Labor for inducing a strike. Among those who died were ex-Representative Eldridge Gerry Spaulding, who was known as the father of the greenbacks, at Buffalo, N. Y., and Alexander Beecher, publisher of the Baltimore Morning News.

Foreigners.
About one hundred and twenty persons perished and nearly as many more were injured in a fire and panic at a charity bazaar in Paris, which was being held under the patronage of the Duchess d'Uzes and other prominent members of the French aristocracy. The Duc d'Aumale died at Zucco, Sicily, of apoplexy, on hearing of the death of his niece, the Duchess d'Alençon, who was killed in the fire. The American Society in London gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, the retiring ambassador. May day was observed in various European cities without disturbances except in Budapest, Hungary, where a number of workmen attempted a demonstration in spite of the prohibition of the authorities. They were dispersed by the police. The Greek forces abandoned Pharsalos and Delaino, and fell back to Domokos. They were defeated in the fighting previous to the retreat. The Turks suffered heavy losses. Lord Salisbury, speaking at the annual meeting of the Primrose League in London, said that, as the result of the concert of the powers, the peace of Europe was on a firmer foundation than ever before. The Spaniards claimed to have found documents on the body of Charles Aguirre, a Cuban leader, showing that Gen. Maximo Gomez was in his health. The revolution in Ecuador was reported to be gaining strength.

In the District.
The Senate confirmed the nominations of John B. Wight and John W. Ross as District Commissioners; their bonds were approved and they assumed their duties. District Attorney Davis appointed Daniel W. Baker as one of his assistants. The sessions of the universal postal congress were begun in the old Corcoran Art Gallery building. The fourteenth meeting of the congress of American physicians and surgeons was held, and in connection with the sessions a statue of Dr. Samuel Johnson was unveiled. The trustees of the Laryngological, Rhinological and Otolological Society was held. Charles H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, District recorder of death, tendered his resignation to the President. Robert H. Martin, formerly treasurer of the Columbian University, was placed under arrest, charged with embezzling over \$20,000 of the university's funds; he gave bail in the sum of \$5,000 and was held for trial. John H. Buttrick, a horse was drowned in the Potomac. Two cases of highway robbery were committed in the heart of the city and were reported to the police. Among the butchers, retired, and Martin Heber, the well-known caterer.

SHOOTING STARS.
A Modern Idea.

"Yes," said the wealthy member of Congress, "I will make you a charitable institution in my will for a considerable sum of money."

"You are very kind," said the philanthropist, "but—"

"Speak frankly, I beg of you."

"We need the money now, and I called to see if we couldn't devise an arrangement by which the bequest could be retroactive."

Unfavorable Conditions.
He sings a summer song in spring, Though people think he shouldn't. But then, you see, it's like as not, If he waited till 'twas really hot, He'd try his best and couldn't.

A Bibliologist.
"Charley," said young Mrs. Torkins at the conclusion of a discussion of domestic finances, "haven't I heard you say a number of times that what the country needs is a larger volume of circulating medium with which to do business?"

"No doubt you have heard me say that."

"Well, Charley, dear, that being the case, don't you think you ought to have given me a bigger book of blank checks than this?"

A Natural Indignation.
"I want to have this man court-martialed," said the subordinate officer. "I doubt whether his offense is specifically provided for in any way, but something ought to happen to him."

"What did he do?"

"He treats serious matters with undue levity. I had just remarked that the lengthy foe would never make me quail, when I saw a puff of smoke, and dodged. He observed it, and with a light and culpable flippancy remarked: 'The lengthy foe may not make you quail, but it doesn't have any trouble in making you duck.'"

Unforeseen.
"Before I married her," he said, thoughtfully, "I vowed that I would punish anybody who brought a tear to her bright eyes."

"And you kept your word, of course."

"Not precisely. I didn't take into consideration the fact that, like the rest of her sympathizing with the heroine of an emotional play."

A Base Ball Fan's Conversion.
You can talk to me of air-ships, And I'll credit every word; I take back any doubts I've shown Of everything I've heard. It has effected my skeptic's mood; The way that Louisville got out From under Washington. This is the age of wonders, sure, At work and at the game; Tomorrow will be the time, I think, That nothing is the same. It makes me credit any tale 'That's told by any one— The way that Louisville got out From under Washington.

The Civil Service.
From the New York Herald.

A close watch is being kept by the public upon the "investigation" that is now being made into the alleged civil service law in Washington, and it is generally hoped the President will not allow himself to be misled to remove any of the existing barriers against the spoils system.

Why Run Any Risk of Failure
—when you can make success a surety? So long as you use "Cream Blend" Flour your bread making will be successful. Stop—and you court failure.

Cream Blend Flour
—is a brand you can put the utmost reliance in. IT NEVER FAILS to make IDEAL Bread, Rolls, Cake and Pastry—because it's the best flour. INSIST on having it from your grocer.

B.B. Earnshaw & Bro.
Wholesalers, 1105-1107 11th St. N.E.
1000-1002 M St. S.E.

How much wiser to patronize a tailor who charges a fair price for his work—and gives you clothes that wear—fit—and have style. Suits to order—\$18 and \$20 up to \$50.

G. Warfield Simpson,
Expert Tailor, 1208 F St.

'Favorite' Gas Stoves, \$2.50
—and upward. They consume LESS GAS and give out MORE HEAT than any stove on the market.

'Favorite' Gas Ranges, \$16
—and upward. Must be seen to be appreciated. In all our experience with Gas Stoves and Ranges, we consider "The Favorite" superior to them all.

S. SHEDD & Bro.,
Plumbing, Tinning, Gas Stoves, &c.
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HUNYADI JANOS,
Best Natural Aperient Water.

Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indigestion in diet.

CAUTION:
The "Hunyadi" is the only one that bears the signature of **Andreas Saxlehner.**

Summer Jewelry.
Ladies' Silk and Leather Belts, heavily silver mounted, as low as \$2. Shirt Waist Sets, 75c. up—all latest productions.

Galt & Bro.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS & STATIONERS,
1107 Penn. Avenue.

It's High Time Awnings Were Up.
—If you want your house to be kept cool and comfortable, if you prevent the hot sun from shining on the windows—keep out the "glare"—if you desire lasting clean, fresh look to the house.

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409 11th St. OFFICE STAR OFFICE
Phone 247.

No ponderous, out-of-date machinery here to ruin your clothes—or cheap washing materials to eat holes in 'em.

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Our New Way of Serving Creams
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CATERER & CONFECTIONER, n.y.s.t. 1, 28

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A fine set of Buggy Harness, all hand made, finest oak frame—leather, smooth, either with rubber or burnished brass. Special price.....

\$15

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It's never too late to mind a good trunk.

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35 distinct styles of Burt's shoes. Time for Ladies and Men. We think the variety and quality are unequalled.

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10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Serviceable Storekeeping
Depends on what a store does, not on what it professes to do. And the store of today not only must have for you the best goods to be found and at the lowest prices, but must be kept posted on every help for your more comfortable living.

Fresh news would fill our columns if half the daily bits of interest got into the papers, and the gathering and distributing power of this store was never more clearly shown. A lower scale of prices is the rule on almost everything needed for spring and summer—and the endless incoming and outgoing keep the store a constant picture of newness.

Monday, an Important Offering of Dress Stuffs
At a Decided Reduction From Former Prices.

This offering comprises besides the medium grades of goods a number of exquisite novelties in imported fabrics—exclusive styles in single dress lengths made to our order in Paris, London and Germany, and includes:

Silk Grenadines, Silk and Wool Checks, Scotch Mixtures, Etamines, Bengalines, Silk and Wool Crepons, Fancy Caniche, Mohair Brilliantine, Two and Three-toned Fancies and other novel weaves, in this season's choicest styles and colorings, some of which were designed especially for

Wedding, Reception, Going-Away and Visiting Gowns.
We also offer at reduced prices a number of the beautiful and desirable cotton stuffs for smart summer gowns and waists, including Organdies, Lace Mulls, Lappets, etc.

Colored Dress Goods.
Imported Serges, 42 inches wide. A very handsome fabric. 37 1/2c. THE YARD. Reduced from 50c.

All-Wool Fancies, In two and three-toned effects—the most popular color combinations. 50c. THE YARD. Reduced from 75c.

All-Wool Checks, Four handsome styles; 50 inches wide. 75c. THE YARD. Reduced from \$1.00.

Scotch Mixtures, In three-toned color effects; rich and artistic combinations. \$1.00 THE YARD. Reduced from \$1.25.

Silk and Wool Checks, In four very choice and beautiful combinations. \$1.00 THE YARD. Reduced from \$1.25.

Silk Grenadines, In beltonese and black, Tait blue and black, red and black, brown and black, green and black; 44 inches wide. \$2.00 THE YARD. Reduced from \$2.50.

High Art Novelties, In four handsome dress lengths—very elegant goods—check. \$2.50 THE YARD. Reduced from \$3.50.

Black Dress Goods.
Silk Warp Marcellette, 42 inches wide. A very handsome fabric. 50c. THE YARD. Reduced from \$1.00.

Black Etamine, In fancy weaves—one of the season's favorites. 37 1/2c. THE YARD. Reduced from 50c.

Black Camel's Hair, Summer weight; 47 inches wide—an extra value. 75c. THE YARD. Reduced from \$1.00.

Black Mohair Brilliantine, In a variety of pretty figured effects—high and rich luster; 46 inches wide. \$1.00 THE YARD. Reduced from \$1.25.

Black Figured Bengaline, Silk and wool—a French production; one dress length only. Very handsome. \$1.75 THE YARD. Reduced from \$2.50.

Black Crepon, Silk and wool. One dress length only. Very stylish and elegant. \$2.00 THE YARD. Reduced from \$3.00.

Black Caniche, Fancy weave. One dress length only. Another French novelty. \$2.00 THE YARD. Reduced from \$2.75.

Cotton Dress Goods.
Lappet Lace Lawns, in twenty-five distinct styles; handsome printings; best colorings. 10c. the yard. Reduced from 15c.

Batiste Lawns, 36 inches wide, extra fine; a host of pretty styles and colorings. 12 1/2c. the yard. Reduced from 17c.

Bishop Lawns, Honiton Lace Organdies, Mechlin Lace Mulls, Pompadour Lace Lawns, Madras Lace Jaconas—150 designs and colorings. Reduced to 12 1/2c. the yard.

Monday, Eleven Hundred Yards 20-inch Warp Printed Japanese Silks,
In a vast variety of Dresden figures, stripes and chine effects on ground colors of Nile, white, old rose, cream, blue, pink and yellow—suitable for dresses, blouses, etc. 39c. the yard. Imported to Sell for 50c.

Also 500 yards Black Japanese Silk. 36 Inches Wide. 60c. the Yard.

Housekeeping Departments
Will offer at our Monday's special sale a number of extraordinarily good values, and name in part the following at prices that should prove of interest to all concerned:

100 dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels, all linen and extra heavy. Size 18x30. 15c. each—\$1.75 a doz. Regular price, 20c.—\$2.25 a doz.

Hemstitched All-linen Sheets, ready for immediate use. Special value. 2 x 2 1/2 yds.—\$4.00 a pair. 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yds.—\$4.35 a pair.

Hemstitched All-linen Pillow Cases; 22 1/2 x 26 inches—ready for use. 85c. a pair.

1,058 Single Bed Sheets of extra heavy muslin. 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards. 35c. each.

Spring and Summer-weight Cotton Blankets—a pleasant substitute for the heavy wool blankets. 65c. to \$1.15 a pair.

26 Soor.

We make to order
Men's Business and Negligee Shirts—Women's Shirt Waists—Furniture Slip Covers—Window Shades—Window and Door Screens—Sash Curtains—Draperies of all sorts—Parquet (hard wood) Floors. Estimates furnished upon request.

We also have the Washington agency for **Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment,** And are prepared to take orders for dyeing and cleansing clothing, draperies, curtains, carpets, rugs and furnishings of all kinds at moderate prices.

Lace curtains and blankets made to look like new. Goods called for and delivered without extra charge.

Woodward & Lothrop,

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The store will remain open for a few weeks longer in order to dispose of the balance of Jerome Desio's stock of Superior Jewels, Diamonds, Precious Stones, Watches, Statuary, Bricks, etc. Every article sold at less than cost price—no reasonable offer refused.

Lease and fixtures for sale. Until further notice store will be opened at 9 a.m. and close at 5 p.m.

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The Yale Laundry, 518 10th—phone 1092. it

You cannot get an ugly Fireplace Mantel from us.
Every Mantel in our show room is fit to grace the handsomest of homes. We have the ordinary in color harmonies to match the decorations of the room in which the Mantels are to be placed. Estimates and information gladly furnished.

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"Food Value."
*** Do you ever stop to consider when buying articles of food that upon the "quality" of your purchase depends perhaps the health of the entire family? Make no mistake—always buy

"CERES" Flour
*** —from your grocer, and thus be assured of the most nutritious, health-giving bread all the time. "Ceres" Flour sold by all grocers—we only wholesale it.

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True clothes economy means paying a reasonable price—not too high—not too low—and securing satisfaction in every detail—in style—in wear and in fit.

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Expert Tailor, 1208 F St. it

—The people who appreciate FOOT FORMS most are the people who have heretofore had their shoes made or paid high prices for them to the dealers. They appreciate the elegance of the shoes—their comfort and style and the economy of the price. FOOT FORM OXFORDS are only \$2.50—any style—chocolate or black—to fit any foot—but there are no better Oxfords in the world.

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Window Screens as low as 18c.
... Good screens—carefully made—with best of wire and good frames. We're very little to pay for them—they'll really last you several summers—and give excellent service. Screen Doors, 50c. Fancy Screen Doors, \$1.25. If you want a summer cooling on an old, hot place—send for them. We have all kinds of good stores.

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